श्री सुरेश पचौरी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मध्यप्रदेश में एग्रीकल्चर के रा-मेटेरियल के अधिक पोटेंसियल होने के बावजूद भी फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज की कमी है। देश के प्रोडक्शन के अनुपात में मध्यप्रदेश 8.95 परसेंट राईस देता है, 8.80 परसेंट व्हीट देता है । जहां तक ऑयल सीड का प्रश्न है, मध्यप्रदेश देश में सर्वाधिक सोयाबीन देता है । माननीय भोपाल में ऑल इंडिया लेवल पर फूड इंडस्ट्रीज का एक सेमीनार हुआ था । मैं इस संबंध में माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसमें यह रिकमण्डेशन की गई थी कि मध्य प्रदेश में फूड प्रोसेसिंग को स्टैमथन किया जाय ? यदि हां, तो इसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री जारी करने के लिए कितने लेटर आफ इंटेंटस जारी किए गए और वर्ष 1989–90 में कितनी फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्रीज मध्यप्रदेश में स्थापित की जाएंगी ?

SHRI JAGDISH **TYTLER** : Sir, we have received a recommendation of that Conference and we are very positively looking at it. As for the licences given in Madhya Pradesh, we have given only two licences, one in dairy products and the other one in alcohol. The Committee is sitting **on rest of the applications. Where the applications comply with the norms fixed by the Government, we will surely look into them.**

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know, how many applications were rejected, whether there are many applications without proper papers so that they **are still under** consideration, and if so, **what** is the machinery for follow **up. Part** (b) of my question is, the Minister has said that he encourages private sector and cooperative sector for the purpose of this type of industry. I would like to know: Is public sector barred for this type of industry, and if so, what are the reasons? Why don't you encourage public sector for food-processing industry, what is the policy of the Government in this respect ?

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLERF: • Sir, first of all, the ncims are announced in the press and any application which does not come up to the rules and regulations and the norms which we have set, we reject it. We are not discouraging public sector at all. Recently we have recommended licences in respect of applications received from State Government public sector units. We will encourage them also. I am not discouraging the private sector also. If the public sector comes, the State Department comes, the cooperatives come, we will help them.

Production of sugar

*62. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of sugar has come down drastically this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) **whether Government propose' to import sugar to meet the demand ?**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c) The sugar produc.-tion during the current season 1988-89 is estimated to be 87 lakh tonnes, **which is lower than last year's production of 91.10 lakh tonnes. The short fall** in sugar production is due to decline in sugarcane production on account of early flowering and early maturi ty of cane in major sugar producing States resulting in lower yield per hectare and more than normal diversion of sugarcane to Gur and Khandsari manufacturers. Taking into account the carry-over stocks at the beginning of the current season and the expected production, there would be

sufficient availability of sugar to meet the internal requirement for the currentseason. Government have not taken any decision to import sugar.

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, among the reasons mentioned by the hon. Minister for the decline in sugarcane production, he has omitted one important factor—*i.e.* the gradual decline in the acreage on which sugarcane is grown because of less support price announced by the Union Government. Many State Governments are forced to give some support from their side also. But in spite of that, the price is so low that the farmer is not getting a remunerative price. As a result, he is losing interest in sugarcane production and switching over to some other crops. Will the Government consider the economics of sugarcane production because on the support price depends your levy price and ultimately the consumer price also because one is linked with the other ? So will he guarantee a higher remunerative price for the farmer?

SHRI SUKH RAM: I do not have the exact acreage under sugarcane but I can tell the hon. Member that there is no shrinkage of acreage under sugarcane; rather it has increased. And Government has been always giving incentive price to the farmers. The SMP for the ensuing sugarcane year has been fixed at Rs. 19.5O and it was announced before the sowing season, whereas for the next year it is Rs. 20. On the basis of the SMP, the levy price is fixed and there are State advised prices also. As the hon. Member must be knowing Haryana, U. P., Maharashtra and other State Governments have already annouced higher State advised prices and the farmers are getting incentive sugarhcane prices and production has been increasing. I have already told the reason why there was less production. It was on account of seasonal variations. So I think the hon. Member should not feel perturbed as far as acreage and incentive prices to farmers are concerned.

कृषि मंत्री (श्री भजन लाल) : सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बता न चाहता हूं कि एक्रेज में कमी नहीं आई है । वर्ष 1985-86 में. (व्यवधान) . . .

सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह तो कृषि मंत्री हैं ।

श्री भजन लाल : अच्छा बात बता रहा हूं उसमें आपको क्या तकलीफ है. (व्यवधान) . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just a minute ..

SHRI VIRENDRA VERMA: He has not been allowed by you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kindly hear me. So far as Ministers are concerned if one Minister says something which is incorrect, it is much better that they sit together and correct it. This is not a fit question for being raised in the House.

SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: I want to know whether in addition to asking supplementary quetions there are also supplementary replies as Mr. Bhajan Lai is planning to do.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: For information only. ..*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, what I said is, I do not have the exact figure of the acreage under sugarcane, and Bhajan Lalji was just giving the exact acreage. So, there is no contradiction ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He says that the acreage is small. I would like to know what the correct position is. Has the acreage fallen or not? That's all.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, I stated that th.3 acreage has increased. .. .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Sir, my second supplement-' ary: The Minister has sa id that they

have got enough stocks and they donot want to go in for import. The consumption of sugar in the 1987-88 sugar season was 93 lakh tonnes and it is supposed to increase, by October this year, to about 100 lakh tonnes. There is a gap of seven lakh tonnes between production and consumption. There is an increase of seven lakh tonnes. Normally they maintain a buffer stock of 20 to 24 lakh tonnes, and I am told that by the end of this sugar season the buffer stock will come down to 11 to 12 lakh tonnes only. Therefore, there is a danger of scarcity coming and, because of the delay in taking a decision about import, the international price of sugar has also increased slightly. Suppose you are forced to import at the fag end of the season, you will have to pay a higher price. Therefore, I don't know whether your decision not to import now is rational. Are you sure that you will maintain the buffer stocks—the minimum opening stocks—at the beginning of the coming sugar season and can you meet all the demands of both **the** public **distribution** system and **the open market?**

SHRI SUKH RAM: Sir, I have 6tated in reply to the question that we have got sufficient stocks for supply both under levy and free sale. **At the** beginning of **the** sugar season, **we had 25.32 lakh** tonnes as **carry-overstock. So, the** stock **of** 25.32 plus 87 **lakh tonnes** is sufficient to feed both levy **and free** sale **market. So, there is no question of** any **worry and I can assurethe honourable House that we will try to maintain the approrpriate level of sugar** prices in the country till the next season.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : Sir, the Minister has rightly informed that the support prices are notional prices. They are not the actual prices. **What** are announced are notional prices, and each State Government announces its own prices commensurate, particularly, with the cooperatives. What he has stated is that the acreage has not gone down; that is right. But there is another difficulty. The yield has gone down because of water logging and other difficulties faced by the sugarcane growers in the Gangetic plains, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. So, I want to draw the attention of the Minister to the weaknesses in the yield of sugarcane. Particularly in Maharashtra, as far as I know, the yield of sugarcane has gone down. Now, there is difficulty, particularly in Bombay and mofussil and metropolitan areas of Maharashtra, in that sugar availability is going down and the prices are rising. Particularly the Maharashtra Federation of Cooperatives has made sugar available at reasonable prices. But the directive issued by your Ministry that the wholesaler has to sell sugar in Bombay on bag-by-bag basis has to be withdrawn because it creates bottlenecks. So, I want to know from the Government whether the quota for the Maharashtra State will be increased and the difficulties of the wholesalers will be looked into so that ample sugar is available in the coming season when there **will** be festivities like Ganapati **Chaturthi.**

SHRI SUKH RAM: In view of the spurt in sugar prices in **the** last **two or three months, we had to take certain measures to regulate the sale of sugar in the country. In order to ensure that the period of turn-over has been reduced from ten days to seven days so that there should not be any holding by the wholesaler. That is the reason why we had to restrict the supply of sugar from whole saler to the consumer, rather from wholesaler to the wholesaler. So, it is reduced. My information is that with the implementation of this order, the** wholesale price came down **by** Rs. 20 per quintal. Similarly, as the hon. Member **has** expressed the concern.. .*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Sir, we are concerned with the retail price. What is the use of his saying wholesaler price has come down?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has answered that question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He has not replied to that question.

SHRI SUKLH RAM: Sir, I have already stated that there was some increase.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Does he purchase sugar in the wholesale market?

SHRI SUKH RAM: There was some increase in the retail price. That is the reason why we had to take certain steps to regulate the sale of sugar in the country by reducing the stock **limit** and by passing such other orders which have regulated it-

As far as the production per hect are is concerned, we have been giving assistance to the sugar factories by advancing loans so **that they introduce the high-yielding varieties of sugarcane in their respective areas. I know that in certain States the high-yielding varieties are not there, but we are encouraging that. In due course of time, I think, there too the acreage of production will increase. In the case of Maharashtra, acreage of production is much higher than what is there in other States.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Verma.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Sir, only one point.

, -MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already called Mr. Yirendra Verma.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Only one point, Sir. *(Interruptions)**

MR.CHAIRMAN: No. Whatever he is saying will not go on record. Mr. Virendra Verma.

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करें कि जो उन्होंने अपने उत्तर में फिगर्स दी हैं—एस्टीमेटेड प्रोडक्शन फार द ईयर 88–89 और जो लेटैस्ट प्रोडक्शन की फिगर्स इस सीजन की हैं उनके बारे में तीन पार्ट में प्रश्न पूछता हूं।

श्री सभापति : छोटा करिये तो अच्छा रहेगा । बड़ा करेंगे तो मुझे दूसरे क्वेश्चन में जाना पड़ेगा और फिर आप एतराज करेंगे ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : ए पार्ट है कि इस सीजन में अभी तक कितनी शुगर की प्रोडक्शन हुई है तथा कंजम्पशन इस सीजन में क्या हुई? बी पार्ट यह है...

श्री सभापति : मैं ज्यादा टाइम नहीं दूंगा।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मेरे ख्याल से मेरे से कई गुणा बड़ा उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा।

श्री सभापति : आप उसी की नकल करेंगे?

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : मैं क्यों करूंगा । आप नकल करवाइये । मेरा बी पार्ट है कि देश में गन्ने का क्षेत्रफल बढ़ा है और बारिश भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में हुई है तब चीनी की प्रोडक्शन में गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं? और मान्यवर, मेरे प्रश्न का "सी" पार्ट यह है कि क्या यह सही है कि जब गन्ने के एरिया में बढ़ोत्तरी हुई, गन्ने का उत्पादन अधिक बढ़ा तो क्या कारण है कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को चीनी का लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिला जैसा कि गुड़ में और खंडसारी में प्राप्त हो रहा था? हरियाणा में 35 रु० क्वींटल गन्ने की कीमत दी गई तो चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ा और चीनी की रिकवरी भी बढ़ी। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या चीनी उत्पादन गिरने का कारण यह है कि अपने किसानों को वह मूल्य नहीं दिया जो ज्यादा देकर चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाता और न ही किसान को कोई सेवा की? आज हालत यह है कि उपभोक्ता भी साढ़े आठ रुपये किलो पर चीनी खरीद रहा है ।

♦**Not** recorded.

श्री मुखराम : वैसे तो वर्मा जी अंग्रेजी जानते हैं, मैंने वह अंग्रेजी में पढ़ा और यह बताया है कि क्या कारण है, किस वजह से प्रोडक्शन में कमी हुई । मैंने उसमें कहा कि गन्ने में जो अरली फ्लावरिंग हो गई और मैच्यूरिटी अरली हो गई, उसके बारे में हमने टीमें भेजी थीं और मालूम किया था । अगर आपकी तसल्ली न हो तो आप चेयरमैन साहब की इजाजत से फिर पूछ लीजिये । खासतौर पर यू० पी० में गुड़ और खंडसारी की कीमत कुछ ज्यादा थी और इस वास्ते गुड़ और खंडसारी के लिए केन का डाइवर्शन था । नार्मल लेवल पर उसका डाइवर्शन हुआ है । अगर ऐसा न होता तो पिछले वर्ष शुगर का जो उत्पादन था वह 91.10 लाख टन था, तो यह पिछला इतना न बढ़ता । एक रिकार्ड प्रोडक्शन हुआ है । अब यह सीजन की वेरीएशन की वजह से हुआ है ।

उन्होंने दूसरा प्रश्न यह किया कि किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं मिला । किसानों को दो किस्म की कीमत निर्धारित की जाती है—एस० एम० की है । एक तो सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट निर्धारित करती है । वह पहले सवा 18 रुपये था और अब 19.50 रुपये कर दिया है और अगले सीजन के लिए 20 रुपये कर दिया है और जो स्टेट एडवाइज प्राइस है वह ज्यादा है । यह इसलिये है कि जिससे किसानों को इंसेंटिव प्राइस मिलना चाहिए और वह इंसेंटिव प्राइस उनको मिलता है । इन्होंने चिंता व्यक्त की है कि शायद कीमतें बढ़ी हैं । पिछले साल जो फ्री सेल की रिलीज थी, वह मार्च से जुलाई तक 22.90 लाख थी जब कि इस वर्ष हमने 24.60 लाख फ्री सेल में रिलीज की है । 2 लाख टन ज्यादा रिलीज किया । इससे कीमतें नहीं बढ़नी चाहिये थीं । मगर उसके कारण हैं । हमने होर्डिंग के बारे में स्टेप्स उठाये हैं और स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट को लिखा है कि वे देखें कि होर्डिंग कहीं न हो और हमने जो पीरियड था उसको भी रड्यूस किया है और जो भी इस संबंध में मुनासिब कदम हैं वे उठाये हैं । खंडसारी के बारे में कभी नियंत्रण नहीं था । मगर इस वर्ष खंडसारी के बारे में स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट को कहा गया कि अपना स्टाक डिक्लेयर करें कि कितने परसेंट के हिसाब से खंडसारी लोगों को मिले । मगर कुछ ऐसी बातें प्रेस में आईं कि शायद स्मगलिंग बंगलादेश और नेपाल को भी हो रहा है । उसके बारे में भी संबंधित सरकारों को लिखा और होम मिनिस्ट्री को भी लिखा कि इस स्मगलिंग को रोका जाये । मैं माननीय सदन को यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हमारे पास सफिसिऐन्ट स्टाक है, मुनासिब स्टाक है और अगले आने वाले सीजन तक हम लेवी और फ्री सेल की जो हमारी रिलीज है उसका ठीक रखेंगे और मुनासिब दाम पर देंगे ।

श्री वीरेन्द्र वर्मा : लेकिन किसानों को तो लाभकारी मूल्य नहीं दिया गया । चीनी का उत्पादन भी नहीं बढ़ा है । जैसा लाभकारी मूल्य खंडसारी और गुड़ पर दिया गया है वैसा नहीं दिया गया है ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 63.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA; Sir, is this question over?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Forty Minutes are over.. .*(Interruption)*

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Please allow us. Sir, West Bengal sugar quota..... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called the next question.

Launching of a New Scheme for the Urban poor

*63. **SHRI BAIKUNTHA** NATH SAHU: Will the Minister **of** URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a new scheme for the urban poor;

(b) if so, the salientfeatures **thereof**